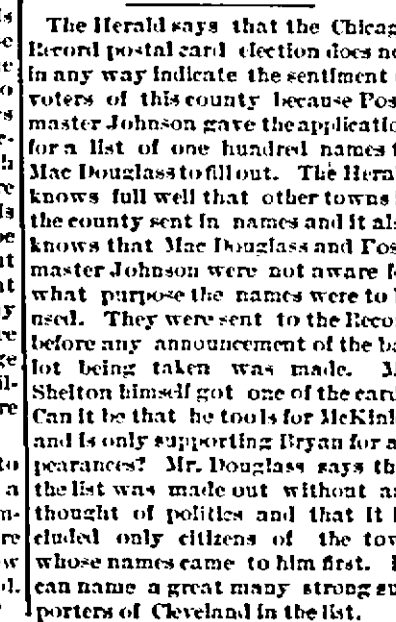


**TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE**





# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### DOMESTIC.

For the three months ended September 30 the internal revenue receipts amounted to \$37,734,857, a gain of \$30,000 over the same period in 1895.

Robert Swallow, a prominent labor man and orator, committed suicide in Chicago.

The Western New York Preserving & Manufacturing company at Springville, N. Y., failed for \$167,000.

Charles F. Flickenger, a farmer living near Colby, Kan., shot his wife and then hanged himself. Brooding over financial losses unbalanced his mind.

The governor of Indiana has issued a proclamation calling upon all pupils and teachers throughout the state to observe October 30 as Arbor day.

A negro was lynched by a mob near Sunnyside, Miss., for shooting J. H. Rook, a white man.

T. P. Farnsworth, a prominent resident of Cresco, Ia., accidentally shot and killed his wife while loading a rifle.

Mrs. Con Reardon and her nine-year-old son were burned to death at their home in Mishawar, Pa.

In a fit of jealous rage William Hutteringer, a worthless character, shot and wounded his divorced wife at St. Louis and then killed himself.

The Oregon Coal & Navigation company's steamship Argo was wrecked on the Coos bay bar near Marshfield, Ore., and four passengers and nine of the crew were drowned.

W. T. Hambusch, the absconding banker of Juncos, Wis., committed suicide at Frederickburg, Va.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Princeton college was celebrated at Princeton, N. J.

The storeworks of Whitmore, Robinson & Co. in East Akron, O., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 21st was: Wheat, 54,503,000 bushels; corn, 17,175,000 bushels; oats, 10,035,000 bushels; rye, 2,350,000 bushels; barley, 3,111,000 bushels.

Executive clemency released from state's prison in Wisconsin Dr. W. P. Doran, who had served 27 years of a life sentence for killing his wife. The pardon was recommended by the trial judge.

Charles Braylock, a youth 19 years of age, died in Richmond, Va., from the effects of injuries received in a football game.

Unknown men wrecked a passenger train on the Memphis route near Jones Springs, Mo., but the passengers escaped injury.

Mayer Bros' pottery was destroyed by fire at Beaver Falls, Pa., entailing a loss of \$100,000. During the fire a wall fell and two boys were fatally injured.

A farmer named Butka, who had a large income from oil leases, was murdered on his farm near Toledo, O., by robbers and his wife was fatally injured.

James Lowe fatally shot Addie Schilling in the police court at San Francisco and then killed himself. The woman was to have been a witness against Lowe for sending her threatening letters.

The free street fair and trade carnival of Knoxville, Tenn., opened with impressive ceremonies.

The filibuster steamer Dauntless was captured by the United States cruiser Raleigh off the east coast of Florida after an exciting chase, during which the cruiser used her guns.

The corner stone of the hall of history, the first to be erected of the group of buildings to comprise the American university, was laid in Washington.

The safe in the bank at Cassville, Mo., was blown open by robbers and a considerable sum of money was secured.

Almost the entire business portion of the village of Lancaster, N. Y., was burned.

The striking miners in several of the larger mines in the Hocking valley in Ohio voted to return to work at the reduced wages of 4 cents per ton.

The First Baptist church and the Masonic temple at Laurel, Md., were burned by incendiaries.

Rich finds of gold are reported six miles northeast of Hot Springs, Ark., and the district is full of prospectors.

It has been discovered that James H. Whitledge, a well-known New York lawyer who died some time ago, left four wives.

William Champlin, his wife and two children and a young man, all of Greenport, L. I., were drowned by the upsetting of a sloop.

Hamlin J. Adams, president of the Arlington Chemical company at Yonkers, N. Y., was killed in his office by an explosion.

The American Christian Missionary society closed its forty-eighth annual convention in Springfield, Ill., and adjourned to meet in Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1897.

John D. Morrison, D. D., rector of St. John's church, New York city, has been elected bishop of Duluth, Minn.

Mrs. Kate Bascom, of Clinton, Mo., killed herself and her four-year-old son in Kansas City. Disappointment in not receiving money from her husband was the cause.

Nearly the entire village of Springfield, Ky., was destroyed by fire.

A conflict occurred at the Sultan's palace in Constantinople between the Turkish and Albanian guards, during which several men on both sides were killed.

The missionary ship Dayspring was wrecked on a rock north of New Caledonia island and nine persons perished.

Fire in a factory building in Brooklyn, N. Y., caused a loss of \$150,000, and Alfred Deumont, a German, was killed.

The National Spiritualists' association in session in Washington elected Harrison D. Barrett, of Lily Dale, N. Y., president.

Rev. Thomas Stoughton Potwin, one of the best known Congregational clergymen of New England, committed suicide at his home in Hartford, Conn. Illness was the cause.

J. M. Criglar, manager of Hagerman's lumber mills at Hager Station, Fla., killed two negro assailants and wounded four others.

Charity Ward (colored) left her three little girls alone in her house at Ridge, Ark., and the building caught fire and consumed the children.

Haney & Campbell, manufacturers of creamery supplies at Dubuque, Ia., made an assignment.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 23d aggregated \$1,044,568,062, against \$993,323,004 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 9.3.

Mrs. William Hanchev, Miss Elmira Hanchev and a little child were thrown from a buggy near Elba, Ala., in a runaway and killed.

There were 274 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 23d, against 223 the week previous and 231 in the corresponding period of 1895.

James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says there is great encouragement in the outlook for the Alaska gold mines. During the past year \$2,300,000 in gold bullion has been taken from the mines.

A passenger and express train on the Chicago & Alton railroad was held up and robbed by four masked men at Blue Springs, Ill., between Independence and Glendale, Mo.

The Dr. Tanner who was killed in the Whitmer Robinson company fire at Akron, O., is not Dr. S. H. Tanner, of the famous fasts.

Morris Landa, manager of the International Export & Grain company, and prominent in the local grain market, was shot and killed in his office at Kansas City, Mo., by F. H. Walit, a discharged clerk.

Louis A. Coquard, bond and stock broker in St. Louis, failed for \$100,000. The revenue to the producers of wheat in the United States since September 1 has been \$25,655,000 in consequence of the rise in the price of that staple.

Will Settle, cashier of the United States Building and Loan association in Louisville, Ky., is said to be a defaulter for \$3,000.

Judge Henry W. Scott, of Oklahoma City, O. T., has resigned the associate justiceship of the supreme court of that territory to become a member of the New York bar.

The steamer T. P. Leathers, loaded with 1,700 bales of cotton and 9,000 sacks of cotton seed, sprung a leak and sunk three miles above Natchez, Miss. The loss is over \$100,000.

The wife and five children of A. J. Spate were drowned in Smith's lake near Denver, Col., by the upsetting of a boat.

Two passenger trains came together in Big Bend cut, 15 miles west of St. Louis, and eight persons were killed and not less than 50 injured, some fatally.

Fire at Ladonia, Tex., destroyed every business house on the east side of the public square, including the First national bank, the loss being \$100,000.

Mobs destroyed all the toll gates on the Louisville and Lawrenceburg turnpikes in Kentucky.

The Third Unitarian church, a Chicago landmark, was destroyed by fire.

Arthur E. Smith, of Chicago, reduced the 24-hour American bicycle road record, making 25 1/2 miles in that time, thereby breaking the former record of 27 1/2 miles.

Fire destroyed a large warehouse and 2,500 bales of cotton at Galveston, Tex., causing a loss of \$140,000.

Fire in lumber piles on the premises of the Central Lumber company at Zilwaukee, Mich., caused a loss of \$175,000.

The steamer Algona sailed from Galveston, Tex., for Liverpool with the largest cargo ever taken from an American port, consisting of 13,260 bales of cotton, 104,000 bushels of grain and 610 tons of other freight, all valued at \$1,000,000.

Gustave Fabst was divorced from Margaret Mather, the actress, in secret in the circuit court in Milwaukee.

The Washington mills, which form one of the largest cotton dress goods manufacturing plants in Lawrence, Mass., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

The statement of 123 railroads from January 1 to August 31 shows gross earnings of \$418,706,541, a decrease of \$10,476,574, and net earnings \$120,623,360, a decrease of \$2,459,027.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Justin S. Morrill, of Stratford, was re-elected United States senator from Vermont for the fifth time.

John H. McNeely, proprietor of the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, died suddenly.

Henry Tibbe, the inventor and patentee of the now world-famous corn-cob pipe, died in Washington, Mo., aged 77 years.

Rev. George Dunbar, aged 80 years, and his wife, aged 79 years, died within one day of each other in Brooklyn, N. Y., after having been married over 50 years.

Gable Standifer, aged 101, died near Pound, Ky. He leaves seven living wives in Kentucky and Virginia and 22 children. He made his own coffin 13 years ago.

Hon. Charles F. Baldwin, editor and owner of the Mount Vernon (O.) Republican, died at the age of 60 years.

Rev. Dr. N. A. Herd, a widely-known Baptist minister, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. J. B. March, in Minneapolis, aged 51 years.

Columbus Delano, secretary of the interior under President Grant and a member of the Twenty-ninth congress, died of heart disease while sitting in his chair at Lake How, his suburban home, near Mount Vernon, O. He was 87 years old.

Mrs. Juliana Delanah died at Miles, Mich., aged 102 years.

Mrs. Emily Jackson Lecky, well known as a painter of animal subjects, died suddenly at her home in Cranford, N. J., aged 60 years.

Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp, speaker of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses, died at Atlanta, Ga., aged 51 years.

O. W. Peabody, of the well-known Boston banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., died in that city.

Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of Minnesota, was married in New York to Mrs. Evangeline Simpson, widow of a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts. The bishop is 74 years old and his bride 25.

The populist state committee of Georgia has withdrawn the Bryan and Watson electors.

Edwin Willits, who was assistant secretary of agriculture during the administration of President Harrison, died suddenly at his home in Washington, aged 65 years.

Hon. Holmes Cummins, one of the foremost lawyers and politicians of the south, died at Memphis.

Gen. Morton C. Hunter died at Bloomington, Ind., aged 71 years. He was the hero of Snodgrass hill and saved the day at Chikamauga. He also served in congress four terms.

The remains of ex-speaker Charles F. Crisp were interred in Oak Grove cemetery in Americus, Ga.

FOREIGN.

Li Hung Chang arrived at his home in Peking, China, from his tour in the United States and other countries.

Advices from Formosa state that the Japanese are pacifying that island by exterminating the natives. Men, women and children are bayoneted by Japanese troops, while the whole country is overrun by banditti.

The estate of Charles Bertrand at Quebec, Can., assigned with liabilities of \$235,000.

In a massacre on the Solomon islands the five victims of the savages were members of a party of Americans under the leadership of Henry Larson Foulton Von Norbeck, an Austrian scientist, who was one of those killed.

The bank of England's rate of discount has been advanced from three per cent. to four per cent.

Jamaica has prohibited the importation of American cattle.

The government has revised its estimate of the wheat yield of Manitoba, reducing the amount to something less than 15,000,000 bushels.

The annual financial statement of Canada for the past fiscal year shows a deficit of \$363,491, and an increase in the public debt of \$3,535,231. The net public debt now aggregates \$238,323,301.

Two severe earthquakes occurred at Lima, Peru. Little damage was done, but there was a panic.

Rev. Frederick Temple, bishop of London, has been appointed archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England in succession to the late Most Rev. Edward White Benson.

The Spanish government has called upon Gen. Weyler to bring the rebellion in Cuba to a decisive issue.

An unknown ruined city, covering a space larger than New York city, has been discovered in the mountains in the state of Guerrero, Mexico.

The supreme court of Canada says that the present dominion fishery act, under which license fees are exacted from American fishermen, is illegal and must be withdrawn.

Victor Emmanuel, prince of Naples and crown prince of Italy, was married in Rome to Princess Helene, third daughter of Prince Nicholas I., ruler of Montenegro.

LATER.

The London Mark Lane Express the 26th said that the rise in the price of wheat is warranted by the situation, adding: "It is not speculative; on the contrary, a speculative bear raid is on foot. The English crop, which certainly does not exceed 7,250,000 quarters, is stated to be 9,000,000 bushels short and there are other signs that outside influence is directed to accomplish a reaction." Continuing, the Mark Lane Express urges English farmers not to rush to the wheat market, but to send, between now and Christmas, the same quantities as sent during November and December, 1895, stating that the American and Russian farmers are strong holders, owing to both crops being smaller than in 1895.

Buffalo, N. Y., is threatened with the biggest blockade of vessels in the history of the port. Vessel loads of wheat have arrived so fast in the past two weeks that the elevators could not handle them.

Electoral fusion between the democrats, populists and free silver republicans was effected in North Carolina the 26th.

P. J. Tynan, the alleged "No. 1" of the Phoenix Park murderers, arrived in New York the 26th on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale.

Two men were killed and four injured, three seriously, by an explosion of 1,800 pounds of nitro-glycerine near Hulton, Pa., the 26th. The dead are James La Bree and Joseph Kusie.

A runaway mine car at Shamokin, Pa., the 26th, killed Peter Gulik. Four laborers received injuries that may prove fatal.

The two huge grain elevators belonging to the Chicago and Pacific Elevator company at Chicago were destroyed by fire the 26th, together with their contents and a number of smaller buildings, and the total loss will be \$1,000,000; the insurance will cover three-quarters of the amount. It was a dangerous locality for a fire.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 26.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	5 1/2	5 1/4
Do No. 2 northern	5 1/4	5 1/8
Do No. 3 northern	5 1/8	5 1/16
Do No. 4 northern	5 1/16	5 1/32
Do No. 5 northern	5 1/32	5 1/64
Do No. 6 northern	5 1/64	5 1/128
Do No. 7 northern	5 1/128	5 1/256
Do No. 8 northern	5 1/256	5 1/512
Do No. 9 northern	5 1/512	5 1/1024
Do No. 10 northern	5 1/1024	5 1/2048
Do No. 11 northern	5 1/2048	5 1/4096
Do No. 12 northern	5 1/4096	5 1/8192
Do No. 13 northern	5 1/8192	5 1/16384
Do No. 14 northern	5 1/16384	5 1/32768
Do No. 15 northern	5 1/32768	5 1/65536
Do No. 16 northern	5 1/65536	5 1/131072
Do No. 17 northern	5 1/131072	5 1/262144
Do No. 18 northern	5 1/262144	5 1/524288
Do No. 19 northern	5 1/524288	5 1/1048576
Do No. 20 northern	5 1/1048576	5 1/2097152
Do No. 21 northern	5 1/2097152	5 1/4194304
Do No. 22 northern	5 1/4194304	5 1/8388608
Do No. 23 northern	5 1/8388608	5 1/16777216
Do No. 24 northern	5 1/16777216	5 1/33554432
Do No. 25 northern	5 1/33554432	5 1/67108864
Do No. 26 northern	5 1/67108864	5 1/134217728
Do No. 27 northern	5 1/134217728	5 1/268435456
Do No. 28 northern	5 1/268435456	5 1/536870912
Do No. 29 northern	5 1/536870912	5 1/1073741824
Do No. 30 northern	5 1/1073741824	5 1/2147483648
Do No. 31 northern	5 1/2147483648	5 1/4294967296
Do No. 32 northern	5 1/4294967296	5 1/8589934592
Do No. 33 northern	5 1/8589934592	5 1/17179869184
Do No. 34 northern	5 1/17179869184	5 1/34359738368
Do No. 35 northern	5 1/34359738368	5 1/68719476736
Do No. 36 northern	5 1/68719476736	5 1/137438953472
Do No. 37 northern	5 1/137438953472	5 1/274877906944
Do No. 38 northern	5 1/274877906944	5 1/549755813888
Do No. 39 northern	5 1/549755813888	5 1/1099511627776
Do No. 40 northern	5 1/1099511627776	5 1/2199023255552
Do No. 41 northern	5 1/2199023255552	5 1/4398046511104
Do No. 42 northern	5 1/4398046511104	5 1/8796093022208
Do No. 43 northern	5 1/8796093022208	5 1/17592186044416
Do No. 44 northern	5 1/17592186044416	5 1/35184372088832
Do No. 45 northern	5 1/35184372088832	5 1/70368744177664
Do No. 46 northern	5 1/70368744177664	5 1/140737488355328
Do No. 47 northern	5 1/140737488355328	5 1/281474976710656
Do No. 48 northern	5 1/281474976710656	5 1/562949953421312
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Do No. 52 northern	5 1/4503599627370496	5 1/9007199254740992
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Do No. 60 northern	5 1/1152921504606846976	5 1/2305843009213693952
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Do No. 67 northern	5 1/147573952589676412928	5 1/295147905179352825856
Do No. 68 northern	5 1/295147905179352825856	5 1/590295810358705651712
Do No. 69 northern	5 1/590295810358705651712	5 1/1180591620717411303424
Do No. 70 northern	5 1/1180591620717411303424	5 1/2361183241434822606848
Do No. 71 northern	5 1/2361183241434822606848	5 1/4722366482869645213696
Do No. 72 northern	5 1/4722366482869645213696	5 1/9444732965739290427392
Do No. 73 northern	5 1/9444732965739290427392	5 1/18889465931478580854784
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Do No. 84 northern	5 1/19342813113834	



WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

**An Aged Constable Pardoned.**  
Gov. Upham has pardoned Dr. W. P. Doyall, who 27 years ago was sentenced to state prison for life from Walworth county for the murder of his wife, Elizabeth Doyall. The pardon was urgently recommended by the judges who sentenced him, and this, together with the fact that the doctor has grown old and is very feeble, and at the most has but a short time to live, and the further fact that a member of his family in another state desires to care for him during his remaining days, made it appear to the governor as proper cause for the exercise of executive clemency.

**Many Will Suffer.**  
Appraisers and attorneys have been examining into the affairs of W. T. Ransbusch, the missing Juneau banker and financial agent, and it is said that Ransbusch's affairs are in a very bad shape, and that many people will have to suffer on account of his financial irregularities. Judge Christiansen, who was a near friend of the missing man, estimates that his liabilities will amount to \$200,000. A letter has been received by Mrs. Ransbusch from her husband, written in Philadelphia, in which he makes a confession and implies that he intended to commit suicide.

**Took His Own Life.**  
A dispatch was received at Juneau from the coroner of Fredericksburg, Va., stating that W. T. Ransbusch, the absconding banker of Juneau, had committed suicide in the National cemetery there. The dispatch asked what disposition should be made of the body. Instructions were at once sent to forward the body to Juneau for burial. Ransbusch was engaged in banking and the abstract business. He disappeared October 10, and forgeries amounting to between \$200,000 and \$500,000 have come to light. The total amount of his irregularities is not known.

**Hollanders Coming.**  
Factory Inspector Williams is negotiating with a Chicago capitalist for the purchase of from 20,000 to 30,000 acres for the formation of a colony and has secured several tracts adjacent to Marshfield. The colonists will be Hollanders direct from the Netherlands. Just what number there will be is not known, but probably not far from 1,500. The capitalist will purchase the land outright and possibly by next spring there will be a Dutch village near by Marshfield.

**New Road Incorporated.**  
Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state by the Chicago, Montello & Northwestern Railway company, organized to construct a railway from the east line of Green Lake county to the west line of Juneau county, passing through or into the counties of Green Lake, Marquette, Adams and Juneau. The length of the line will be about 125 miles.

**Lost His Place.**  
The president has appointed David Thompson postmaster at Black River Falls, vice John H. Lewis, removed. Mr. Lewis was charged with failure to observe the president's order in regard to postmasters taking an active part in the campaign this year.

**The News Condensed.**  
Mrs. John Tuchscher, of Masonville, aged 43, met death suddenly while driving to Marshfield with her son. While driving down a hill, the horses became frightened and shied, throwing her out and killing her instantly.

**Capt. Simon Kane, a former member of the Seventeenth Wisconsin volunteers, hanged himself from a limb of a tree near Woodside, Md. Capt. Kane had been living in the soldiers' homes at Milwaukee and at Marion, Ind.**

**John Fogarty, superintendent for Winston Brothers in building the double track for the Chicago & Northwestern, had both legs cut off by cars at Baraboo, and died soon after.**

**The sawmills of Marinette will run until November 1. The boom company has sorted up to date 292,000,000 feet of logs and has about 30,000,000 coming from the winter's logging. The cut will not be over one-half of last winter's.**

**A dwelling near Emerald Grove, owned by Edward Chesebro, of Fairfield, and occupied by Jerome Terwilliger and family, was burned, the loss being \$3,000.**

**Almond Hutchinson, aged 20, who was pursued by officers for stealing bicycles, blew his brains out at the home of his widowed mother just as the officers had forced their way into the house.**

**The steamer Australasia, coal-laden, from Lake Erie to Milwaukee, burned in Lake Michigan and the wreck now lies at the bottom of Whitefish bay. The crew was saved.**

**Perry James, vice president of the Citizens' bank, died in Delavan. He was born in Rhode Island in 1816, came to Wisconsin in 1836, and had lived in Walworth county nearly 60 years.**

**On account of the stringent measures taken by the government the Fox river is now navigable from Green Bay to Portage, as was the original aim of the improvement.**

**Hans Larsen, policeman, committed suicide at Hayward by holding the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and firing. The cause is unknown.**

**Fire in the Lahr block at Marshfield burned the Bell clothing store and some private apartments. Loss about \$2,000.**

**Horace Rublee, editor of the Sentinel and minister to Switzerland during Grant's administration, died at his residence in Milwaukee after a lingering illness, aged 69 years.**

**Thomas Beake, of Superior, has sued Mitchell & McClure, lumbermen of Duluth, Minn., for \$50,000 for injuries received while loading logs at Pokenema.**

**Wisconsin chiefs of police at their annual meeting in La Crosse elected John T. Janesen, of Milwaukee, president.**

MASSACRED.

**Six Members of a Scientific Party Slain by Natives of the Solomon Islands.**  
San Francisco, Oct. 23.—News of the massacre of part of an Austrian scientific party on the island of Guadalcanar, in the Solomon group, reached this city Thursday by the steamer Monowai. The party left Sydney to cruise about and visit the Solomon Islands in scientific research in the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. They had visited all the isles except Guadalcanar, on which there is a mountain called the Lion's Head. The party wanted to reach the summit and hired native guides. They started for the summit on the 5th of August. In the party were Baron Foulon von Norbeck, Lieut. Budik, Midshipman de Beaufort, 20 sailors, another midshipman, the baron and two servants and two native guides. After two days' march one of the midshipmen and seven sailors returned, as they became too fatigued to proceed farther.

The day after they left the camp the baron, Lieut. Budik, seven sailors and two servants started up the mountain. Several bushmen met on the way joined the expedition, but as they were without arms no particular attention was paid to them. The baron was in the lead all the way, and as he neared the top of the mountain a bushman, who appeared to be a chief, was seen by the party. As he appeared two shots were fired lower down the mountain from the direction of the camp. The shots seemed to be a signal for the bushmen from a score of places at once rushed out, and the baron was struck on the neck with a tomahawk, while a crowd of bushmen attacked the rest of the party with clubs. The native who had cut down the baron was promptly shot by a sailor. Lieut. Budik also put his revolver to good use. One sailor had to protect himself with a tomahawk he had wrested from a native. The other sailors were well armed and the bushmen finally had to retreat to the woods, many of them wounded. The baron was the only one of the party badly hurt. At first it was thought he would recover, but he gradually sank after he had walked back to camp and died in three hours.

The night when the party returned to the camp was a bloody one. Midshipman de Beaufort had been cut to death and three sailors and a native guide had also been killed. Six sailors and one guide had been wounded. The news was then sent to Capt. Manlock, of the Albatross, and a relief party was sent and a safe return was made to the ship.

TRADE REVIEW.

**The Flurry in Wheat—Many Contracts Awaiting Result of Election.**

New York, Oct. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "The event of the week has been the sensational advance of wheat to 12 cents for cash on Tuesday, a rise of 84 cents, and its fall to 77 cents on Thursday, gaining 10 on Friday. The rise was magnified by covering of speculative sellers who imagined the advance had gone too far, but was at bottom based on an extraordinary foreign demand, which has engaged grain vessels for months ahead. How great the shortage in ordinary European supplies may be to the point of doubt and speculation, but none now question that shipments from the Pacific coast to India and the decrease in Russian yield are important, and the buying of enormous quantities for export, with engagements of freight room at higher rates, express the belief of European dealers.

"Wheat exports from the Pacific coast are large, and over 500,000 bushels per day have been shipped ahead for some time. The Atlantic exports, about 800,000 bushels larger than last year for the week, have been in October 5,702,213 bushels, four included, as against 5,663,338 last year. Corn moves largely as at previous prices, having declined a cent for the week. Cotton has advanced a sixteenth, to 8 cents, with only moderate transactions, and heavy receipts from plantations.

"The most striking feature of industrial returns is the number of contracts conditional upon the election. These already are enough to make business rather lively for a time, and many others are pending which will probably be held back until November 1.

"The movement of currency to the interior has been only \$2,500,000 for the week, and the market for commercial loans has been dull. The volume of business shown by exchange has been 8.1 per cent less than last year and 3.6 per cent less than in 1905.

"Failures for the week have been 74 in the United States, against 23 last year; and 49 in Canada, against 23 last year."

READY TO ARBITRATE.

**British Minister to Present Proposals for a General Treaty.**

Washington, Oct. 24.—It can be stated authoritatively that the proposals Sir Julian Pauncefote is authorized by the British foreign office to present to the state department embrace both the Venezuelan boundary question and the question of a general treaty between Great Britain and the United States whereby all future disputes will be submitted to arbitration. The nature of the proposals is such that it is believed the dispute over Venezuela is much nearer to final solution than at any time since the trouble began. Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the state department Friday to lay his proposals before Secretary Olney, but it being cabinet day only a ten-minute conference.

Gold in Alaska.

Washington, Oct. 24.—James Shenley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says there is great encouragement in the outlook for the Alaskan gold mines. During the year ending the first of this month \$2,300,000 in gold bullion has been taken from the mines, the greater part being the product of low grade ores, much of which yielded less than four dollars per ton. Almost any grade of gold ores now can be worked at a profit there. Confidence in Alaska as a gold-producing country increases with the development of her resources.

Gains for the Farmer.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Additional reports were received at the department of agriculture Friday which indicate that the farmers of the United States have put \$23,683,000 in their pockets since September in consequence of the rise in the price of wheat. If the present prices are maintained until the entire crop is marketed, the revenue to the producers of wheat will be increased by \$30,000,000.

UNDER FREE SILVER.

**What the Effect Would Be if Bryan Were Elected.**  
Let us see what the immediate effect of the election of Mr. Bryan would be, so far as our stock of money is concerned. We now have in circulation, in round numbers, \$600,000,000 in gold and gold certificates, \$150,000,000 in silver and silver certificates and \$300,000,000 in United States notes, national bank notes and other forms of paper. This gives us a circulating medium of about \$1,500,000,000 based on a gold standard, with every dollar as good as every other dollar and every dollar as good as a gold dollar.

With free coinage of silver the purchasing value of every dollar will drop at once to the bullion value of the silver in the silver dollar, that being then the standard, just as now every dollar stands at the bullion value of the gold dollar, it being the standard. The bullion value of silver may advance a little for a time, just as it did after the passage of the Sherman law in 1890, but the increased production of silver which such an advance would bring about, would soon drive it down again perhaps lower than now.

The \$600,000,000 in gold and gold certificates would go out of circulation at once. That would go into permanent hiding since no one would be foolish enough to pay a debt with a gold dollar worth as much as two silver dollars, when the law gives the silver dollar the same legal tender power. This would contract our circulating currency by a little more than one-third. Silver then being the standard of value, the purchasing power of every dollar and of every paper dollar not redeemable in gold would decline to the value of the bullion in the silver dollar. This would contract the purchasing power of the rest of the currency left in circulation by about one-half.

The first effect of Mr. Bryan's election, therefore, would be to contract

as much for his wheat and hogs, he will at first get the same as now, and any further advance will be just as slow as the advance in wages. At the same time, however, when he wants to buy cloth or machinery or any other manufactured product, he will find the prices marked up promptly. The manufacturer may be slow in marking up wages, but he will be prompt in marking up the prices of what he has to sell. The farmer will then find that, while he now gets 50 cents in gold for his bushel of wheat, he will then get 25 cents on the silver standard, but, when he wants to trade that 25 cents at the store, it will only go one-half as far as his present 50 cents goes.

In the end, after years of ceaseless struggle, conditions may become adjusted so that the ratio between wages and general prices will again become equitable; but long before that will be a fact thousands and thousands of farmers will have been forced to give up the struggle, their farms will have been lost, and their children will wonder at the shortsightedness of their fathers in supporting a policy which finally wrought their ruin.

The kernel for farmers to grasp is the fact that prices for their products depend upon the wages paid the wage earning class. When free silver cuts those wages down in purchasing power it cuts down the market, and therefore the price for farm products. While a depreciated currency means higher prices for what the farmer has to buy, it means low wages, and therefore low prices for what he has to sell. The fate of the farmer and the fate of the wage earner are locked up together. When one is struck the other feels the blow.—Farmers' Union and Agricultural Review.

SILVER AND WHEAT.

**Fallacies of the Bryan School of Economics.**

Wheat has been rising in price and silver has been falling. The silver dol-

THE BOY ORATOR WOBBLES.



UNCLE JONES—Willie, run over and tell those farmers that the crime of '73 and not the big crop is responsible for the price of them apples. WILLIE—Won't they turn the dog on me for making a bluff like that? UNCLE JONES—Why, what's the matter? Are you losing your nerve? That's easy compared with some of the stuff you've been giving them.

the purchasing power of our circulating medium from \$1,500,000,000 as at present, to about \$300,000,000. Every man of intelligence knows the panic, ruin and commercial disaster which would be sure to follow. Mr. Bryan himself knows it; for at Ackley, Ia., he admitted that the first effect of the success of the free coinage demand would be to bring on a panic. How long would such a panic last? Will it be one year or five years? No man can answer. It would last until all business engagements would become adjusted to the radical changes in value. No farmer needs to be told that in times of panic he cannot get good prices for what he has to sell. Business panics simply ruin the market, and he, being forced to sell his crops as they are raised, must sell for what he can get at the time.

Now let us suppose we have reached that period where business affairs are becoming adjusted to a debased currency. The man who cuts what the farmer grows, is the man who works for wages. All contracts for wages are now on the basis of dollars equal in purchasing power to the present gold dollar. When the panic is over, and prices of all commodities begin to rise to a level corresponding to the decline in value of the dollar, what will be the position of the wage-worker? His condition will measure the amount of prosperity that the farmer is to get, because it is his purchases that will make the farmers' market. It is a law absolute and unchangeable, that the wages are the last thing to rise. His employees will grant him an increase of wages slowly, and only when forced to do so. There will be a struggle for years and years between employers and employees, and wages will go up but slowly. This means then that the purchasing power of his wages will for years be less than now; consequently, he will be forced to buy less than at present. This being so, there will be less market for wheat, and meats and farm products generally, unless the farmer will sell more to him for the same amount of money. Instead, therefore, of getting better prices for what he has to sell, the farmer will find his market restricted, because the workingman's wages are changed but little and that slowly, and the prices of his products will be exactly in proportion to the purchasing power of the wages of the workingman.

Instead, therefore, of getting twice

WHAT BILLY BRYAN WON'T TALK ABOUT.

Boys, what do you think of this 'ere 'corny' cuss? This Billy Bryan? The tariff, he says, he won't discuss. Just that he's satisfied with the ruin that he's wrought. To us poor fellows, not one of 'em has bought a suit of clothes this many a long, long day. Cheap as they lie, they're dear to us who've a coming in this long time back. Not since the closing of the mill, when work got slack. But Billy Bryan won't discuss this tariff bill just now. Good reason why—Because he don't know how.

Billy Bryan hadn't lost his tariff tongue in '72. Nor yet in '74. Then he was full of what he'd do. For us poor working chaps. But now he's naught to say. Because he knows we'll prove, by facts to-day. That then he lied in saying free trade led the way. To good times and prosperity. The kind of 'em he's on, his popocratic donkey wouldn't eat. He'd buy all goods abroad because they're cheap, and beat us out of work. Or else he'd pay us less. Because he thinks high wages are pure 'viduousness."

The ad valorem rates he likes, because they help the foreigners, and no known laws have yet been found to stop their swearing short. Which work far greater hurt. To us honest, open rates. That's 'cert. He wants free coal to shut our mines, and turn our miners out of work. Where they're to earn a living, he don't say, nor care. Free from ore. He'll round, in his loquacious jaw. As sure to keep the wolf from starving labor's door.

Where all the mining chaps'll go, or what they'll do, ain't clear. But, seems to me, quite likely that some'll come round here. And if they do, and want a job, and work for lower pay. Free iron ore and coal we'll sue for many and many a day. And how'll we get our carpets 'free,' if we don't earn no tin? I think Billy Bryan's arguments are just a trifle thin. And how about the lumber chaps, from Maine to western shore. Now Canada's stuff a coming in, their chance is mighty poor. For extra work and extra pay. And even in the south. The lumbermen find 't pretty hard to live from hand to mouth.

The Wilson bill was far too high, so Billy Bryan said. For absolute free trade it was the battle Billy led. He cut down all protection on glass and chemicals, and paints and oils, and everywhere he dare. On cotton goods and woollens, on flax, and hemp and jute. And every blessed time his free-trade arguments he shoot with platitudes and promises he never meant to keep. While paper, silks and books he knocked all of a blooming heap. He gloried in the fact he'd made a regular, wholesale raid. One-fifth off all the wages that working-men were paid.

'Twas Billy McKinley gave our wives free sugar, don't you mind? But the free-trade bill? Nix. That's of another kind. It tased the poor man's sugar bowl and helped the sugar trust. It's a law for monopoly—monopoly or bust. And how they slashed the farmers, reduced them twelve per cent. All round. And then, on further slaughter bent. They tried to 'cure' tobacco of its bad protection ways. And mustered all our sheep to end their last few days. Free wool won't hurt our sheep, was what Billy Bryan said. Free wool won't hurt them, not at all, when all the sheep are dead.

Let's buy our sugar anywhere, away from home or farm. Do anything and everything to bring the a hundred million dollars, or more, if sent abroad in gold. Might bring, to western silver mines, priceless wealth untold. The stars and stripes he don't respect, a ship he's never seen. On protection for our blessed flag, he's very very green. He lied about the railroads, the rates they charge on freight. Let's give him stripes, make him see stars, this strippling out of date. Our chance is coming quickly, boys, it can't be far from now. Then lay him low, with one fell blow, at November's young new moon.

"Tin-plate, I don't believe that we can make it here to-day." Is what this youthful oracle had the impudence to say. The tin-plate liar had his fill in the fall of '92. And the dinner pail is empty while we've no work to do. It's cost us more as, day by day, we've lost our wage in gold. Ten thousand times that extra price the tin-plate liar told. He thinks the cost of making goods the same is everywhere. This very youthful aspirant for the presidential chair. He won't give us protection, he calls it a "daisy." A sort of "highway robber." He'd rob us in a trice.

McKinley's bill that gave us work and good high wages, too. He calls it "protection"—the genuine free-trade view. He says it "cursed this country." That's just the kind of rot one hears at any corner from a cranky, half-brained rot. Protection is conceived in greed," says the tin-plate liar. "And fashioned in iniquity." Dear popocratic joy. Why don't he teach his pard in Maine to shout that ships be free! Instead of leaving him up there "fashioned in iniquity." And then go south, about Watson's mouth, and turn the talkers out. That all may hear this one idea, the boy won't talk about.

We do not want democracy or what it offers "free." We want the chance to work, and independent. Free trade, free soap, free silver are nothing of our kind. Free ships, free clothes, free bread are not what we want. They may suit Weyly Wigglers, but they're not for working men. As let's for honest work and pay, and independence still. Let's vote down idle hours, and poverty be damned. Let's vote for work at home so that our factories may be manned. Let's vote for Billy McKinley, the working-man's true friend. Let's bury Billy Bryan and let that be the end.

earnest.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

SMALL EXPORT OF CEREALS.

**Over Sixty-Six Per Cent. Consumed at Home Last Year.**

As the importance of the foreign market for our farm products is so frequently dwelt upon by free traders, it is well to show that less than four per cent of our cereals were exported last year, while fully 96 per cent was consumed at home. The exact statistics are as follows:

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF AMERICAN CEREALS.

Crop of 1905 Produced.	Exported.	Per cent.
Wheat.....	67,123,547	66,34,552 11.2
Rye.....	2,238,673	1,214 .05
Barley.....	2,000,000	200,000 10.0
Corn.....	1,792,244	1,524,734 8.5
	2,113,120	619,633 2.9

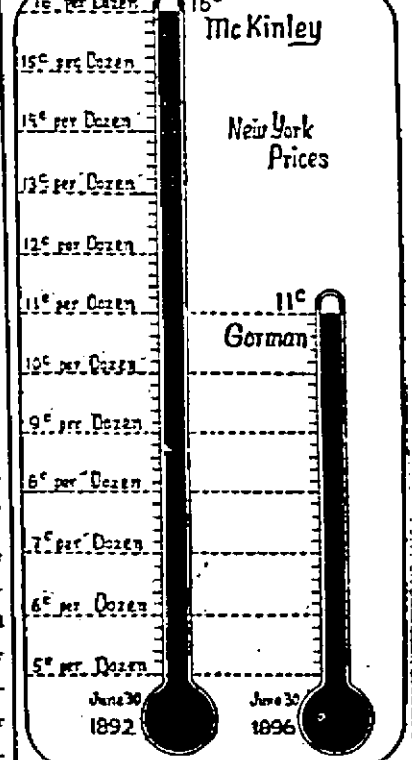
Totals..... 122,897,573 122,345,453 2.71

A careful examination of these figures will doubtless be surprising to many farmers who have been loaded up with the democratic idea of the importance of the foreign market, wherein to sell their foreign crops. As Mr. McKinley truly said to the Knox county (O.) farmers:

"The only way to help the farmer is to increase the demand for his farm products. This can be done by preserving a home market to him, and by extending our markets which we did in 1823-24, under the reciprocity provisions of the tariff law of 1850. [Great cheering.] The best consumers for the American farmer are those at home. They consume 13 times as much of the products of the American farm as the foreign consumer. Their earning power has been cut off in the past two years so that it makes our home market less desirable. Prosperity of manufactures is inseparable from the prosperity of agriculture."

When farmers recollect that there was a decrease from 5.91 bushels in 1892 down to 4.34 bushels in 1895 in the annual consumption per capita of our population of American wheat in the home market, and a decrease of 13 1-3 bushels in the per capita consumption of our corn within the same period, they will begin to realize the truth of Mr. McKinley's statement that "prosperity of manufactures is inseparable from the prosperity of agriculture."

EGGS



From "Clipp's Weekly Circular"

**The Principles of Protection.**  
A protective tariff is based upon principles and conditions. The principles underlying the protective tariff system are unchangeable and unchanging; conditions change and tariff rates change to meet the changing conditions. Therefore no one, not even Maj. McKinley himself, can believe in the reenactment, word for word and letter for letter, of the McKinley bill. But every protectionists believes in the principles underlying the McKinley bill and believes in the enactment of a tariff law which shall be in accordance with those principles and which shall contain only such changes as are necessary by reason of changed conditions or because of more perfect knowledge of such conditions as they exist to-day.

THE KEYSTONE OF PROSPERITY.



**Not Antagonistic to Agriculture.**  
One of the great lessons of history, is that agriculture cannot rise to its highest perfection and reach its fullest development without the aid of commerce, manufactures and mechanical arts. All are essential to the healthy growth and highest advancement of the others; the progress of one ensures the prosperity of another. There are no conflicts, there should be no antagonisms. They are indispensable to each other. Whatever enemies one is certain to cripple the rest.—Hon. William McKinley.

C. R. B.









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## HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

Two of the Most Interesting Spots in America.

Williamsburg, Where the Revolution Began, and Yorktown, Where It Ended—  
—Part Which the Same Points Played in the Civil War.

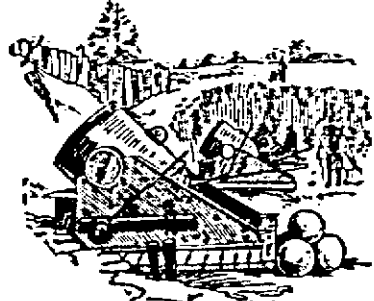
[Special Norfolk (Va.) Letter.]  
The landmarks of the late war between the states are almost obliterated. Only slight traces of earthworks are to be found at Yorktown and Williamsburg—two of the most historic spots in America. The revolution began at the latter, and ended at Yorktown with the surrender of Cornwallis. Near the statue commemorating that event are the traces of confederate fortifications, and on this field the confederate soldiers daily drilled until the town was captured by the union forces in May, 1862.



SOLDIER AFTER RATIONS.

Near this statue is a dim line where ran the fortifications which encompassed his downfall. On this same spot, a century previous, was an Indian village, and here were fought several battles between the colonists and Indians. For nearly a century the peninsula Indians under Chief Powhatan and the "Queen of the Pamounkey," made war upon the settlers, and not until after a most bloody massacre did the settlers formally organize and make anything like a united warfare. Raids were made every three months, until the Indians were nearly all killed, the few remaining becoming slaves to the planters. There is yet, however, on a narrow strip of land, near the historic White house, where Washington was married, and where McClellan burned millions' worth of property in his flight—a remnant of the "Pamounkey" tribe—the only Indians of the peninsula. They cultivate "Indian corn," the same variety which the colonists found on their arrival, and which grew so luxuriantly in little patches along the banks of the rivers and streams.

At historic and quaint old Williamsburg, where the revolution began, and where the first blood of that war was shed, and where "Bacon's rebellion" was hatched a century before, are traces of "Fort Magruder" and other defenses of the village. The "battle of Williamsburg" was fought on May 6, 1862. There was a hot skirmish on the previous afternoon, Sunday. On the 6th of May, 1776, the convention at Williamsburg declared in favor of separation from Great Britain, and instructed her delegates to the general congress to so declare. In the following month, Jefferson and George Mason drafted a bill of rights and a constitution for the state, which became substantially our Declaration of Independence and constitution. In a few days some young men were killed by "trap guns" while attempting to move powder from the magazine, which was near the present William and Mary college. Instead of placing sentinels to guard the magazine the governor had "trap guns" arranged. This was the first blood of the revolution, and it hastened the events that were to follow. The governor took to the woods of Gloucester, across the York river. Men were enrolled under command of Col. Patrick Henry, of Hanover county. He was evidently not born to command, for an



MORTAR BATTERY BEFORE YORKTOWN.

inferior officer on detached duty refusing to obey his orders so angered him that he resigned. He was then made governor, and became famous through that expression which make all school-boys swell out when speaking: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" with a tip to George III. This was the extent of Henry's military record—he sought death no further.

"Bacon's rebellion," which originated at this historic village a century before the great revolution, lasted about six months, and wound up at Jamestown—the spot where the colonists landed—the first settlement in America. There are to be seen traces of fortifications thrown up during the recent rebellion, just above the old church walls and the graveyard—all that remains of historic Jamestown. Nathaniel Bacon was a rich man's son who, having squandered his estate, and too proud to live in poverty and work and too good to become a highway robber, struck a general average, and got up a revolution. He wanted a roving commission and a command to fight the Indians. This being refused, he sought to overturn the government and the governor. He marched on Jamestown with his few hundred

followers, and after several days' fighting was vanquished. He escaped to a point on the bay opposite Norfolk, where, it is believed, he was poisoned. Some of his followers were hanged in chains at the crossroads, which was the barbarous custom in those days. This, together with Bacon's resistance to oppression, planted the seeds which ripened into revolution.

Jamestown was the theater of war, until the governor of the colony, without any authority, removed headquarters to Williamsburg, then known as the "Middle Plantation." The other two were Yorktown and Jamestown. Old Powhatan, father of Pocahontas, known in song and story, had his headquarters at what is now known as White Oak swamp, where was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war. Here his tribe were securely entrenched on a little neck of land, approached only through a morass. He also commanded the Chickahominy tribe, which gave the name to that river which marked the line of defense of the confederate army, and on whose banks another battle was fought. Powhatan's tribe met the colonists with arrows on their arrival and frequently attacked them afterwards.

Capt. Smith, who was governor of the colony, in order to keep down dissension among the colonists, many of whom wanted to go home, devised a raid by way of diversion. With about a dozen men he went up the Chickahominy. A few were killed, and Capt. Smith and a few others were captured. According to legend, Pocahontas came to the rescue by putting her head on the block. Smith's life was saved, but they did not "live happily ever afterwards."

It is noticeable that all those places made historic by battles between the confederates and federals were also the battlefields of the colonists and Indians. Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown, Cold Harbor, White Oak swamp, West Point, Warwick, and at a spot now known as Big Bethel, where occurred the first battle on Virginia soil during the war, on June 8, 1861. These points all had Indian names, which during colonial times were changed, and some of them again during the late war. Thus, it will be seen that these historic spots of the peninsula are specially interesting—the fields of three wars. No other state in the union is so battle-scarred or has so many historic fields of interest. The peninsula is the most interesting of all. Here, on a strip of land between the York and James rivers, about 60 miles in length, from the Chickahominy river to Chesapeake bay, were fought some of the bloodiest battles of a most bloody war. Two grand armies, each at times numbering 100,000 men, maneuvered, and the rivers were lined with water



A REFUGEE FAMILY.

and land batteries, and filled with transports and men-of-war. The confederates at first occupied Yorktown and Williamsburg, with a line of batteries stretching across the peninsula some ten or twelve miles, also historic Norfolk, which at the beginning of the war had been evacuated without any reason or apparent danger.

From Yorktown and Williamsburg the confederates sallied forth at intervals, coming to within a few miles of Fortress Monroe, and within gun shot. Then the federals would take the offensive. This maneuvering continued for nearly a year, with occasional small battles to dispel the monotony, until McClellan's grand march toward Richmond, 100,000 strong. Then, without any defense, Norfolk was abandoned and partly burned by the confederates, with as little reason as the previous action of the federals. After the battles of Williamsburg and Yorktown, where the revolution began and ended, the confederates retired to the line of defense of old Powhatan—the Chickahominy. And McClellan made his base at West Point, the headquarters of the queen of the Pamounkey tribe, and their last retreat. The citizens, who were "between two fires," fared badly all the time. Whether the federals advanced or the confederates retreated, and the reverse, requisitions were made upon them for provisions—especially poultry and hogs. As many as could loaded up their possessions, including slaves, and left for a less distracted and torn up country.

Visiting these battle fields, one-third of a century afterwards, the terrible scenes of those days arise before me as a horrible dream. I recall the hundreds of dead and dying that I saw upon the field—men who fought for glory's and country's sake. And here is the end of all.

J. M. SCANLAND.

From Had to Worse.

"Say, Chumpey, what in the deuce made you have your hair cut so short?"  
—Because my girl said I looked like a football player. Now she says I look like a prize fighter.—Detroit Free Press.

Positive Proof.

Miss Daisy Medders (cooly)—Do you love me, Jason?  
Jason Huckleberry—Course I love you! Do you s'pose I'd have been actin' the fool over you all this time if I didn't?—N. Y. Truth.

He Gave.

Jack Snipe—Willie DeSmith has given up smoking cigarettes.  
Dew Drop—Impossible!  
J. S.—Yes, it is actually so; he died yesterday.—Up-to-Date.

Too much courtesy defeats its object.—Phœdrus.

## BRIGHT NEWSPAPER MEN

"Scoops" Which, When Published, Created Sensations.

How a Washington Correspondent Brought James Gordon Bennett to Time—Tom Blivins' Interview with Dr. Bliss.

[Special Washington Letter.]  
"Your story of Maj. Carroll's scoop was interesting," says Tom Blivins, "but I can tell you of another scoop which caused a great sensation on Newspaper row."

"You remember Herbert Preston, who represented the New York Herald in Washington for so many years. It takes a good man to endure all of James Gordon Bennett's moods and temes, but Preston was a mild mannered gentleman, and he maintained his connection with the Herald longer than any of his predecessors had done. "I happened, however, that a new managing editor was installed in New York who unceremoniously removed Preston and appointed another in his place. Of course you know that every newspaper man has enemies in his own profession, and there were plenty of fellows to stick their tongues in their cheeks, and crow over Preston's downfall."

"But Preston never said a word. He made connection with a little newspaper in Baltimore which paid him very little, but still it kept him in newspaper work as a Washington correspondent, and so he was seen daily on Newspaper row. He never lost his grip and never lost his self-confidence. His enemies believed that he could never rise again, and were satisfied to let him alone in his unostentatious work."

"But everything was changed in a moment. In a twinkling of an eye, I came downtown one morning about 11 o'clock, and when I reached my office I found that there were excited crowds of correspondents all along Newspaper row. Something had happened. It took me but a few moments to ascertain that that little Baltimore newspaper had printed the news of the scandal involving Secretary Belknap; and it was the only newspaper in the United States which had the story. The paper was so obscure that only three copies were sent to Washington news-stands, so I telegraphed over to Baltimore and had two copies sent to me."

"I was representing the Globe-Democrat and the way old Joe McCullough fired hot telegrams into the Washington office made my hair sizzle. The old man wanted to know, you know, why his paper had not received the news. I hadn't time nor ability to run down that story at once, so I rewrote the facts contained in Preston's little paper, and telegraphed the story that night. In the meantime, the managers of other papers were firing telegrams into Washington, and burning up their correspondents for getting scooped on the greatest sensational news item of the year. The managing editor of the New York Herald roared his new correspondent, and finally asked for the name of the correspondent of the obscure Baltimore paper, which had printed the story. The Herald man replied to his managing editor that he did not know. Then the managing editor of the Herald telegraphed the Baltimore paper for the information, and received a reply stating that the Washington correspondent was Herbert Preston."

"That telegram must have paralyzed the managing editor. By removing Preston, he had deprived the Herald of the best news item of a generation. But he had sense. He knew a good thing when he saw it. He immediately reappointed Preston as his Washington correspondent, and Preston resumed his old desk without ostentation. The fellows who had supposed that Preston was down forever, were surprised when he assumed charge of the Herald bureau."

"As a matter of fact, that was the only exclusive piece of valuable news that I ever knew to completely knock



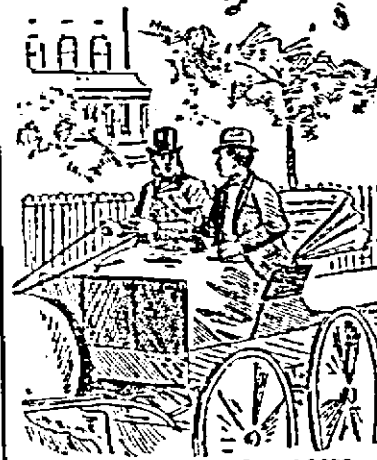
THE STORY OF THE "SCOOP."

out all of the correspondents. Even Gen. Lanyon acknowledged that he knew nothing of the matter until Preston printed it. You know that on nearly every occasion the correspondents will try to belittle an exclusive item, or pretend that they know all about it. But nobody ever tried to whistle down the wind the great achievement of Herbert Preston. There were other newspaper feats performed by Preston, but that was the most notable. He printed foreign treaty affairs and other items of exclusive news in the Herald, and made for himself a valuable reputation, while at the same time he made for the Herald an increased reputation."

"Once upon a time I was doing spare work for the New York Herald, and became well acquainted with Preston. I was with him in 1881 when Garfield was shot. I was connected with other papers, but made considerable money out of the Herald at spare rates. Well, when Garfield was shot the Herald sent over one of its best men to properly handle the news concerning the wounded president. He came over here, walked into the office, looked around, and went up to the white house. I went with him,

and got him a card of admission to the executive mansion, and then I left him. He was away all day, and came into the office about seven o'clock that night, with not a single line of news, except the daily bulletin issued by the physicians; and none of us newspaper men used those bulletins. The Associated Press usually handled them. Well, this big man from New York said that he had been confronted with trowel bayonets at every turn, and when he did meet a citizen he could obtain no information; and said that he was going back home at once; and he went. Big newspapers make big mistakes when they send new men to improve upon the work of experienced men in such an emergency. No new man from New York or any other city could have come here at that time and improved upon my work. Not much. And, on the contrary, I could not have gone to New York, Chicago, or any other city, and made an improvement in the work of experienced men there, on any notable event."

At that time Blivins was one of the most successful and energetic newspaper men in the national capital. No newspaper man could beat him on any class of work. Hence his praise of Herbert Preston is praise indeed. During the protracted suffering of President Garfield preceding his death, Dr. D. W. Bliss, in charge of the case, would give no information to newspaper men concerning the real condition of his patient. Every day bulletins were issued, but they contained no reliable in-



INTERVIEWING DR. BLISS.

formation. Dr. Bliss always spoke of the hopeful condition of the president and gave the impression that he expected the wounded man to recover. Finally the managing editor of the Republican in this city, a paper with which Blivins was connected, told him to go and ascertain the real condition of the president, no matter how, but somehow.

Blivins went to the white house and saw Dr. Bliss. He had an unusually long talk with him and took down all he said in short hand. The interview strengthened the previous impressions given by the Bliss interviews that President Garfield would ultimately recover. It seems that the policy of giving out hopeful bulletins was regarded as a public necessity under all the circumstances. Well, Blivins went to his office and wrote out the interview and handed it in to the managing editor, saying that he would get further facts before midnight."

Every evening about seven o'clock Dr. Bliss left the white house to go and visit several of his regular patients. He had given up nearly all of his practice and devoted his entire time to the wounded president, but in the evening for an hour or two he went in his buggy to call on a few invalids who would not give him up. Tom Blivins knew this fact, and also knew that Bliss usually took a little wine with his supper, and that he was always more genial and companionable than at any other time of day. So when Dr. Bliss came out of the white house that evening Blivins came out behind him and asked him for a ride. Dr. Bliss said all right, and Blivins got into the buggy with him. He talked to Bliss about his different patients, asking all about their conditions, and so forth. Blivins knew all of them and was interested in them."

Finally, after several patients had been visited and they were coming down the avenue, Blivins asked about Garfield. He caught the doctor exactly in the right mood. He told Blivins that Garfield could not possibly recover, and gave the reasons for issuing favorable bulletins. There was no pledge of secrecy, but of course he did not intend that Blivins should print what he said. He felt that the newspaper man was off duty; but as a matter of fact a good newspaper man is always on duty."

Blivins fairly flew to the office when he left Bliss and told the managing editor to prepare headlines for parallel columns for interviews with Dr. Bliss in the white house and in a buggy. He then sat down and wrote out the interview, quoting Bliss fully and making nearly half a column of the only real news and information that had ever been printed concerning the condition of the president and the impossibility of his recovery."

That publication created a sensation. Dr. Bliss made a sweeping denial of the interview and denounced Blivins in most bitter terms. But all newspaper men knew that Blivins was reliable and that his story was correct. Dr. Bliss to the day of his death never forgave Blivins for printing that interview. But Tom had been sent out to get the news somehow and anyhow; and he got exactly all the information that all newspaper men had been vainly trying to get."

Now that Blivins has retired from journalistic work, he will probably find fault with me for interviewing him without telling him that his words were to be published. But his talk was interesting, and he is himself an interesting character by reason of his experience and ability.

SMITH D. FRY.

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—Chicago Record.

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"EVERYTHING comes to him who waits," says the philosopher. The umbrella borrowed by a friend should be excepted.—Boston Courier.

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CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. The man who works the hardest for the least pay is the one who has the biggest fortune.—Ram's Horn.

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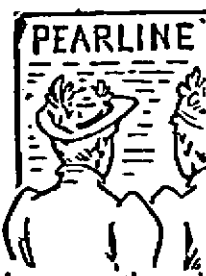


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If you use it already, you'll find hints here and there that will greatly help. There isn't a man, woman, or child but can be helped by Pearline. All these advertisements are meant for the good of Pearline (the soap), of course—to show you the best and easiest and cheapest way of washing and cleaning, and to lead you to use it. But if they do, they will have helped you far more than they will have helped Pearline. You have more at stake. All the money you could bring to Pearline (the soap), by using it, wouldn't be a drop in the bucket to the money you'd save by it.

Millions of Pearline



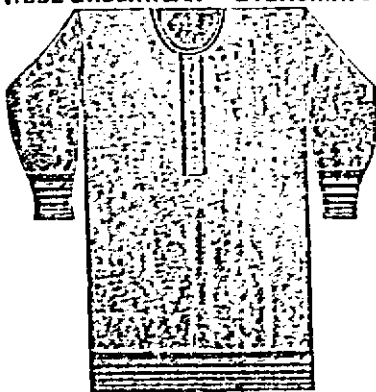
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